KNOWLEDGE AND UTILIZATION OF SAFE MOTHERHOOD SERVICES

(A Case Study of Tharu Community in Manpur Tapara VDC, Bardiya)

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APPROVAL SHEET

This Thesis entitled "Knowledge and Utilization of Safe Motherhood Services in Nepal: A Case Study of Tharu Community in Manpur Tapara VDC of Bardiya District" by Sudarshan Rijal has been accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirement of the Degree of Master of Arts in Population Studies.

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ABSTRACT

The study on "Knowledge and Utilization of Safe Motherhood Services in Tharu Community in Manpur Tapara VDC, Bardiya" was carried out by using the primary data collected in the field survey. The field survey covered the selected wards 2 and 9 of Manpur Tapara VDC of Bardiya District and 120 married women aged 15-19 years were selected under the purposive sampling who had at least one child under age 5 during the period of survey.

The main objective of the study was to examine knowledge of safe motherhood, level of utilization of safe motherhood practices in Tharu community. The relationship between two or more variables has been examined through tabulation, bar diagram and pie chats. The determining variables for Knowledge and Utilization of Safe Motherhood are antenatal check up, TT vaccination, receiving iron tablets and vitamin 'A', delivery assistance, place of delivery, use of clean delivery kit and postnatal checkup.

The study included 738 populations from 120 households which consist of 53.6 percent male and 46.4 percent female. The literacy rate of the study population is 69.1 percent. The study shows 57.7 percent people were married, 7.1 percent widow/widower and 1.0 percent divorced/separated. Majority of the households are engaged in agriculture. In the study 88.4 percent respondents were literate and higher percentage of them were in the age 25-29 years. The study shows 93.3 percent respondents had the knowledge about safe motherhood. The study reveals 65.9 percent respondents received ANC services. Higher percent of respondents received the service from health post. Similarly, 72.5 percent respondents received TT vaccination, 65 percent took iron tablets and 34 percent took vitamin 'A". In the study 91.6 percent deliveries were done at home and only 18.2 percent deliveries were done with clean delivery kit. In the study only 6 percent respondent utilized postnatal care and higher percentage (57.1%) of them received from health post.

The study concluded that there is a positive relationship between education and knowledge, utilization and maternal health care services. There is significant relationship between receiving iron tablets, TT vaccination, Vitamin 'A' and age at marriage, level of education of their husband.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AHW : Auxiliary Health Worker

AIDS : Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

ANC : Antenatal Care

ANM : Auxiliary Nurse Mid

CBS : Central Bureau of Statistics

CDPS : Central Department of Population Studies

DC : Delivery Care

DFID : Department for International Development

DoHS : Department of Health Services

EOC : Emergency Obstetric Care

FP : Family Planning

HA : Health Assistant

HIV : Human Immune Deficiency Virus

HP : Health Post

ICPD : International Conference on Population and Development

MCH : Maternal and Child Health

MCHWs : Maternal and Child Health Workers

MMR : Maternal Mortality Ratio

MoH : Ministry of Health

NDHs : Nepal Demographic and Health Survey

NFHS : Nepal Family Health Survey

NGOs : Non-Governmental Organizations

PHC : Primary Health Centers

PNC : Postnatal Care

PRB : Population Reference Bureau

SHP : Sub Health Post

SSMP : Support to the Safe Motherhood Program

STDs : Sexually Transmitted Diseases

STIs : Sexually Transmitted Infections

TBAs : Traditional Birth Attendants

TT : Tetanus Toxoid

UK : United Kingdom

UN : United Nation

UNFPA : United Nations Fund for Population Activities

UNICEF : United Nations International Children Emergency Fund

VDC : Village Development Committee

VHWs : Village Health Workers

WHO : World Health Organizations